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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
SURVEY OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.
(Including Numbers in Armed Forces)

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NOTE: (1) As this memorandum contains secret data as to Defence forces and total manpower position, its circulation is limited to a small list of officers who have occasion to use it. Numbers in defence forces must not be published in any way and the document must be carefully safeguarded.

(2) The statistics herein are as at the end of June, 1943. Future issues will appear about eight weeks after the end of the month to which they relate.

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1. Employment and Enlistments: The following table shows, as at the end of July, 1939, July, 1941, November, 1941 and each month from June, 1942 to June, 1943, the estimated number of persons employed as wage and salary earners in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and the net enlistments in the defence forces since the commencement of the war. "Net Enlistments" represents the net number of persons taken into defence forces and not subsequently discharged into civil life.

Australia - Wage Earners Employed in Industry and
Total Net Enlistments in Defence Forces.

End of Month		Wage earners employed in industry (exclud- ing rural and house- hold domestic) (a)			Total Net Enlist- ments in Defence Forces (b)			Total (excluding wage earners in rural industry and house- hold domestic service)		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
		'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1939 - July	..	1306.0	420.5	1726.5	-	-	-	1306.0	420.5	1726.5
1941 - July	..	1385.1	515.2	1900.3	321.1	0.2	321.3	1706.2	515.4	2221.6
November	..	1396.2	537.4	1933.6	378.5	3.6	382.1	1774.7	541.0	2315.7
1942 - June	..	1329.6	568.0	1897.6	611.7	16.5	628.2	1941.3	584.5	2525.8
July	..	1317.7	569.8	1887.5	623.1	19.6	642.7	1940.8	589.4	2530.2
August	..	1308.9	572.5	1881.4	633.8	22.0	655.8	1942.7	594.5	2537.2
September	..	1305.1	573.3	1878.4	639.6	24.9	664.5	1944.7	598.2	2542.9
October	..	1299.8	578.9	1878.7	644.2	27.8	672.0	1944.0	606.7	2550.7
November	..	1297.1	584.2	1881.3	651.9	30.2	682.1	1949.0	614.4	2563.4
December	..	1292.7	587.8	1880.5	656.0	32.7	688.7	1948.7	620.5	2569.2
1943 - January	..	1293.7	587.0	1880.7	661.5	36.0	697.5	1955.2	623.0	2578.2
February	..	1293.6	593.1	1886.7	665.9	38.2	704.1	1959.5	631.3	2590.8
March	..	1292.3	599.6	1891.9	670.2	40.3	710.5	1962.5	639.9	2602.4
April	..	1284.1	600.4	1884.5	674.7	41.8	716.5	1958.8	642.2	2601.0
May	..	1283.9	601.4	1885.3	678.7	43.3	722.0	1962.6	644.7	2607.3
June	..	1282.7	605.2	1887.9	681.7	44.7	726.4	1964.4	649.9	2614.3

(a) Includes employees of Allied Works Council and Allied Governments, in addition to all other workers engaged in production of war materials and services. A.W.C. employees first appeared in May, 1942 and numbered approximately 47,000 in June, 1943.

(b) See Section 5 of this Survey for fuller details of these figures. They represent "Gross Enlistments" less discharges and include dead, missing, prisoners of war and wounded.

The main features of the June figures may be summarized as follows:-

Males: The total number of males employed in industry (excluding rural) or enlisted in the defence forces increased steadily from November 1941 until June 1942 at an average rate of 23,800 per month, but thereafter increased by only 23,100 in twelve months. The figures for recent months reflect the position now being reached in which difficulty is being experienced in obtaining more men from other sources, namely, rural workers, unemployed, independents and men usually occupied as employers or self-employers. The intake into the forces in June was 3,000 but males employed in industry decreased by 1,200 compared with the previous month.

/Females

Females: Total females employed in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and in the defence forces increased by 5,200 in June. The monthly increase during the twelve months ended June, 1943, averaged 5,400. The number of females taken into the forces in June was 1,400 compared with an average monthly increase of 2,300 during the 12 months ended June, and the increase in civil employment was 3,800 in the month compared with an average of 3,100 during the preceding 12 months.

2. Employment (excluding Rural and Household Domestic): The numbers of persons employed in July 1941, November 1941 and each month June 1942 to June 1943 (as shown in the first three columns of the previous page) are dissected in the following table into four main groups of employment.

Australia - Wage Earners Employed in Industry
(Excluding Rural and Household Domestic)
(For totals for each month see page 1)

End of Month	Governmental Munitions, Aircraft, Shipbuilding			Other Factories and Workshops			Other Governmental (a)			All Other (a)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1941 - July ..	51.4	8.7	60.1	486.9	179.9	666.8	306.0	62.6	368.6	540.8	264.0	804.8
November	59.7	11.2	70.9	495.6	187.0	682.6	306.5	66.4	372.9	534.4	272.8	807.2
1942 - June ..	79.9	23.9	103.8	473.7	185.6	659.3	327.8	79.8	407.6	448.2	278.7	726.9
July ..	84.3	25.0	109.3	466.8	186.7	653.5	326.2	81.0	407.2	440.4	277.1	717.5
August ..	85.2	26.1	111.3	466.2	186.2	652.4	323.5	82.8	406.3	434.0	277.4	711.4
September	85.7	27.4	113.1	465.3	185.8	651.1	324.6	84.5	409.1	429.5	275.6	705.1
October	85.8	29.0	114.8	464.8	186.9	651.7	324.5	86.4	410.9	424.7	276.6	701.3
November	87.0	30.8	117.8	464.3	187.3	651.6	323.1	87.4	410.5	422.7	278.7	701.4
December	88.4	32.6	121.0	460.5	186.7	647.2	320.0	89.3	409.3	423.8	279.2	703.0
1943 - January	90.8	34.1	124.9	460.5	186.9	647.4	320.8	90.5	411.3	421.6	275.5	697.1
February	91.1	36.3	127.4	461.5	189.0	650.5	320.3	91.9	412.2	420.7	275.9	696.6
March ..	92.0	38.2	130.2	462.7	191.4	654.1	318.7	93.3	412.0	418.9	276.7	695.6
April ..	92.0	38.9	130.9	461.2	190.3	651.5	315.9	94.6	410.5	415.0	276.6	691.6
May ..	91.9	39.8	131.7	461.8	189.0	650.8	314.0	95.7	409.7	416.2	276.9	693.1
June ..	90.9	39.4	130.3	461.7	189.7	651.4	314.6	99.0	413.6	415.5	277.1	692.6
Increase since November, 1941												
Number ..	31.2	28.2	59.4	-33.9	2.7	-31.2	8.1	32.6	40.7	-118.9	4.3	-114.6
Per Cent. ..	52.3	351.7	83.8	- 6.8	1.4	- 4.6	2.6	49.5	10.9	-22.2	1.6	-14.2

(a) Allied Works Council employees are included with "Other Governmental" or "All Other" according to whether they were working for Governmental authorities or private contractors. The increase in "Other Governmental" from April to June, 1942 is due to the inclusion of these men, but the subsequent decline of the "Other Governmental" figures for males shows that the necessarily large increase of public employment for war purposes has been offset by curtailment of the numbers of males in less essential governmental activities. Employees of Allied Governments are also included with "Other Governmental".

The figures at the foot of the table show absolute amounts (in thousands), and percentages, of increase in employment since the end of November 1941, indicating the trend of employment in various groups since war was commenced in the Pacific. Munitions, aircraft and shipbuilding showed a steady growth in the total for both sexes until April 1943. Male employment in munition factories increased rapidly until July 1942, but after that date, the monthly increase slackened off, and in May and June 1943 there were small decreases in men engaged. Female munition workers continued to expand until May 1943, but a decline appeared in June for the first time. Male workers in other factories and workshops were increasing when war with Japan started, but, with the exception of seasonal increases during recent months, have declined slowly from the November 1941 peak. The loss of 33,900 workers since November 1941, representing 7 per cent. of their number at that date, is slightly in excess of the number of male factory workers absorbed by the munition works. (Of course a very large proportion of the factory workers remaining have been transferred to war contracts). Female workers in other factories and workshops have remained very steady since November 1941 but showed small seasonal increases in February and March. Governmental services other than munition works increased slightly until April 1942, but the large increase in May 1942 was due to the inclusion of such Allied Works Council employees as were working directly for Governmental authorities. Since May 1942, males in this group have decreased by 11,900. The number of females in Government services has increased fairly steadily, and in June 1943 stood at 50 per cent. above the November 1941 level. Males in "all other industries" reached a peak in September 1941, and the decline in subsequent months placed June 1943 at 22 per cent.

below November 1941. This fall has meant the releasing of 119,000 men for the Armed Forces. Females in "all other industries" showed a slight tendency to increase until April 1942, but remained fairly steady after that date.

Summing up, it may be said that from November 1941 to June 1943, munition etc. works required 31,200 extra men and other Governmental activities, 8,100 extra men, while other factories and workshops released 33,900 men, and all other industries released 118,900 men. As to females, munition etc. works required 28,200 and Governmental services 32,600 extra women, while female employment in other industries, including factories, was very little changed.

3. Summary of Manpower Statistics - Australia. The following table shows for June 1943, the number of males and females enlisted in the Defence Forces, those engaged as wage or salary earners in civil occupations other than rural and household domestic pursuits, and unemployed wage and salary earners. Comparison of the changes in each of these groups from pre-war conditions (July 1939) and from November 1941 is also made. The three centre columns show figures for the complete period since the commencement of war, while the three right hand columns show that part of the change which has occurred since the entry of Japan into the war.

Australia - Summary of Manpower Statistics as at June, 1943.

Particulars	Totals as at end of June 1943			Increases					
				July 1939 to June 1943 (Whole War Period)			November 1941 to June 1943 (Pacific War Period)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(i) Defence Forces - Gross enlistments less discharges since commencement of war ..	'000 412 681.7	'000 44.7	'000 726.4	'000 -1 681.7	'000 44.7	'000 726.4	'000 303.2	'000 41.1	'000 344.3
(ii) <u>Wage and Salary Earners employed, other than rural and household domestic workers:</u>									
Munitions, Aircraft, Shipbuilding (Governmental) ..	90.9	39.4	130.3	80.3	38.3	118.6	31.2	28.2	59.4
Other Factories and Workshops ..	461.7	189.7	651.4	35.1	42.6	77.7	-33.9	2.7	-31.2
Other ..	730.1	376.1	1106.2	-138.7	103.8	-34.9	-110.8	36.9	-73.9
<u>TOTAL:</u>	1282.7	605.2	1887.9	-23.3	184.7	161.4	-113.5	67.8	-45.7
(iii) <u>Unemployed through sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work</u> ..	1274 28.9	633 16.0	1907 44.9	-17 -235.1					
<u>Total Defence Forces, Employees and Unemployed:</u>	1993.3	665.9	2659.2	-244.5 423.3	211.4	634.7	144.7	105.6	250.3
(iv) <u>Normal Increase in Wage and Salary Earners:</u>	-	-	-	420.2 69.9	37.1	107.0	23.7	16.8	40.5
(v) <u>Persons drawn from "not gainfully occupied" groups employers and self-employed and from rural and private domestic wage earners</u> ..	-	-	-	61.3 358.4	174.3	527.7	121.0	38.8	209.8

Notes to above table:

- (i) Defence forces include enlistments since the commencement of war only. Full details are given in Section 5 of this summary. The relatively small number of permanent forces are included in "other" wage and salary earners employed - Item (ii) of above table.
- (iii) Unemployed wage and salary earners include all those not in employment on account of sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work. Sickness and accidents are responsible for over 40,000 of the total unemployed shown above. The figures are approximate estimates only, as no exact records are available.
- (iv) Normal increase in wage and salary earners is the estimated increase in the number of available wage and salary earners which would have been expected had the trends of recent pre-war years been continued. Inter-state migration which actually occurred since July 1939 has however been taken into account as far as possible, adjustments for back months being taken into account as records become available.
- (v) "Not gainfully occupied" groups include independents, retired persons, women previously not gainfully occupied, children who commence wage-earning earlier than they would in normal times, and persons who delay their retirement from wage-earning occupation.

It will be seen that since July 1939, 726,400 persons have been absorbed by the defence forces while 161,400 have been absorbed into industries other than rural and private domestic service. This total of 887,800 has been drawn from (a) unemployed wage and salary earners, the decrease of whom has contributed 253,100 persons; (b) normal increase of wage and salary earners amounting to 107,000 persons, and (c) persons not gainfully occupied, (including retired persons who have become wage earners and wage earners who have delayed retirement), employers and self-employed persons who have become salary and wage earners, and rural and private domestic wage earners who have entered the forces or transferred to other industry. This latter group has contributed 527,700 persons.

Men engaged in the Forces and Industry have increased by 658,400 and women by 229,400 since the outbreak of war. The males were obtained from the following sources:- unemployed, 235,100; normal population increase, 69,900; and drawn from rural industry, self-employed, and "independent" persons, 353,400. Of this latter group it is estimated that approximately 87,000 came from rural wage earners, 58,000 from other rural workers, 123,000 from employers, workers on own account, and helpers, and 85,000 from males who would not otherwise have been gainfully occupied. All the increase went into the Forces with the addition of 23,300 released by industry. The females came principally from unoccupied women and women in private domestic service (and a few self-employed), 174,300 while normal increase yielded 37,100, and unemployed 18,000.

The next table summarizes the salient features of the foregoing analysis for males and females separately in three periods (a) July 1939 to November 1941 - the period of war prior to the entry of Japan (b) November 1941 to November 1942 - the first twelve months of the Pacific War and (c) the first seven months of the second year of war in the Pacific.

Particulars	Total for each Period			Average per month		
	July 1939 to Nov. 1941 (28 Mths)	Nov. 1941 to Nov. 1942 (12 Mths)	November 1942 to June 1943 (7 Mths)	July 1939 to Nov. 1941 (28 Mths)	Nov. 1941 to Nov. 1942 (12 Mths)	November 1942 to June 1943 (7 Mths)
MALES (THOUSANDS)						
Increase in Defence Forces (a)	378.5	273.4	29.8	13.5	22.8	4.3
Increase in employment in industry (other than rural)	90.2	- 99.1	- 14.4	3.2	- 8.3	- 2.1
<u>Total Increase in Forces and Industry:</u>	468.7	174.3	15.4	16.7	14.5	2.2
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed ..	190.1	43.4	1.6	6.8	3.6	0.2
(b) Normal increase Wage and Salary earners ..	46.2	14.9	8.8	1.6	1.2	1.3
(c) Drawn from other groups (b)	232.4	116.0	5.0	8.3	9.7	0.7
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)						
Total increase in Defence Forces and industry (other than rural and household domestic) ..	120.5	73.4	35.5	4.3	6.1	5.1
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed ..	14.7	3.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0
(b) Normal increase in wage and salary earners ..	20.3	10.5	6.3	0.7	0.9	0.9
(c) Drawn from other groups (b)	85.5	59.7	29.1	3.1	5.0	4.2

(a) See explanation of net enlistments in Section 5 on page 6 hereof.

(b) As defined in (v) in table on preceding page.

During the first period of the war, males engaged in the Forces and Industry were increasing at an average rate of 16,700 per month; the monthly increase fell to 14,500 in the first year, and to 2,200 in the first seven months of the second year of the Pacific War. Entries into the Forces, however, averaged 13,500 monthly for the first period, rose to 22,800 in the first year of Pacific War, but averaged only 4,300 in the subsequent seven months. Diminishing unemployment was yielding 6,800 monthly in the early part of the war, fell to 3,600 per month during the first year of the Pacific War, but is now negligible. Men drawn into the Forces and Industry from other groups at first averaged 8,300 monthly, rose to 9,700 in the 12 months after Japan entered the War, and fell to 700 for the seven months ended June, 1943.

Women commenced to be recruited for the Forces about the middle of 1941. They averaged only 800 per month from July to November 1941, but in the next 12 months averaged 2,200 per month, and in the seven months December 1942 to June 1943, averaged 2,100. Those entering industry averaged about 4,000 each month prior to November 1941, during the next 12 months they averaged 3,900, and in the seven months December 1942 to June 1943 averaged 3,000. The largest source of additional female labour was from unoccupied women, women engaged in private domestic service, and employers and self-employed women. This source provided 3,100 per month in the early part of the war, 5,000 per month in the 12 months after November 1941 and 4,200 per month during the seven months ended June, 1943.

4. Summary of Manpower Statistics - States: The chief items in the table on page 3 are shown separately for States in the next table.

States - Summary of Manpower Statistics as at end of June, 1943.

State	Totals as at end of June 1943			I n c r e a s e s					
				July 1939 to June 1943 (Whole War Period)			November 1941 to June 1943 (Pacific War Period)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
(i) <u>Defence Forces (Gross Enlistments less Discharges)</u> (See Section 5, page 6 hereof) (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a) ..	257.1	16.2	273.3	257.1	16.2	273.3	117.1	14.9	132.0
Victoria ..	182.9	11.4	194.3	182.9	11.4	194.3	79.0	10.4	89.4
Queensland ..	94.5	7.0	101.5	94.5	7.0	101.5	45.0	6.6	51.6
South Australia ..	61.0	3.5	64.5	61.0	3.5	64.5	30.3	3.1	33.4
Western Australia ..	63.9	5.2	69.1	63.9	5.2	69.1	22.9	4.9	27.8
Tasmania ..	21.5	1.4	22.9	21.5	1.4	22.9	8.3	1.2	9.5
AUSTRALIA: (b)	681.7	44.7	726.4	681.7	44.7	726.4	303.2	41.1	344.3
(ii) <u>Wage and Salary Earners Employed, other than Rural and Household Domestic Workers</u> (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a) ..	535.4	244.9	780.3	- 4.1	83.3	79.2	-38.5	25.8	-12.7
Victoria ..	354.1	189.9	544.0	- 8.5	51.4	42.9	-47.6	13.0	-34.6
Queensland ..	171.2	70.2	241.4	- 2.1	19.1	17.0	0.3	13.5	13.8
South Australia ..	113.0	51.8	164.8	5.7	19.5	25.2	-10.1	8.9	- 1.2
Western Australia ..	69.6	32.6	102.2	-14.3	7.3	- 7.0	-12.9	4.5	- 8.4
Tasmania ..	37.3	15.6	52.9	- 0.4	4.1	3.7	- 3.4	2.2	- 1.2
AUSTRALIA: (b)	1282.7	605.2	1887.9	-23.3	134.7	161.4	-113.5	67.8	-45.7
(iii) <u>Unemployed (including Sickness, Accident etc.)</u> (See note (iii) on page 3). (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a) ..	711.8	246.3	18.1	-100.6	- 5.3	-105.9	-14.9	- 0.4	-15.3
Victoria ..	437.9	144.8	12.7	- 55.7	- 4.7	- 60.4	- 3.6	- 0.2	- 3.8
Queensland ..	404.3	162.2	6.5	- 35.0	- 4.0	- 39.9	-21.7	- 2.7	-24.4
South Australia ..	112.4	041.4	3.8	- 18.4	- 1.8	- 20.2	- 0.9	0.1	- 0.8
Western Australia ..	161.6	060.9	2.5	- 19.2	- 1.0	- 20.2	- 3.4	0.0	- 3.4
Tasmania ..	040.9	020.4	1.3	- 6.2	- 0.3	- 6.5	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
AUSTRALIA: (b)	18628.9	6316.0	44.9	-235.1	-18.0	-253.1	-45.0	- 3.3	-48.3
(v) <u>Persons drawn from Not occupied Groups, Employers, Self-Employed and Rural and Private Domestic Wage Earners.</u> (Thousands)									
New South Wales (a) ..	-	-	- 125.4	122.2	77.7	78.7	200.9	49.4	32.7
Victoria ..	-	-	- 93.3	84.6	52.4	43.4	128.0	15.5	15.9
Queensland ..	-	-	- 46.7	56.6	19.5	18.1	74.7	26.4	16.7
South Australia ..	-	-	- 34.6	43.8	17.8	18.8	62.6	16.7	10.8
Western Australia ..	-	-	- 32.7	31.5	12.6	10.2	41.7	7.0	9.1
Tasmania ..	-	-	- 13.1	14.8	5.8	5.3	20.1	4.8	3.7
AUSTRALIA: (b)	-	-	- 345.8	353.4	183.5	174.2	527.7	121.0	88.8

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

The number of persons estimated to have been drawn into the forces and industry (excluding rural and household domestic) from other groups, as shown in the last part of the above table, was 353,400 males and 174,300 females, as at the end of June, 1943. Males were little changed but females increased by 4,200 compared with May, 1943.

The last part of the foregoing table gives some indication of the extent to which available man- and woman-power has been drawn upon in the various States. Per 1,000 male or female population, the numbers of persons who entered the defence forces or industry from not gainfully occupied groups, employers, and self-employed, and rural and private domestic wage-earners are estimated as follows:-

State	July 1939 to June 1943 (Whole War Period)		July 1939 to November 1941 (Before Pacific War)		November 1941 to June 1943 (Pacific War Period)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
New South Wales ..	87.9	57.5	52.4	33.5	35.5	24.0
Victoria ..	91.1	45.6	74.4	28.8	16.7	16.8
Queensland ..	106.4	37.3	56.6	2.9	49.8	34.4
South Australia ..	147.0	63.1	91.0	26.8	56.0	36.3
Western Australia ..	128.7	46.2	96.9	5.0	31.8	41.2
Tasmania ..	122.9	45.6	83.0	13.8	39.9	31.8
AUSTRALIA:	100.4	50.6	66.1	24.8	34.3	25.8

These figures indicate the strain on manpower in South Australia during the Whole War Period, and in Western Australia in the early war period when voluntary enlistments in that State were relatively high.

In the period before war commenced in the Pacific, diversion of males was highest in Western Australia and South Australia. In New South Wales and in Queensland the rate of diversion was low. For the whole war period the diversion of males has proceeded farthest in South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

During the early part of the war, the diversion of women into industry was greatest in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, while Queensland and Western Australia had done practically nothing to engage extra women. During the period since Japan entered the war, the rate of diversion for women was higher in Western Australia than in any other State at the end of June, 1943. At the end of last January, South Australia was slightly ahead of Western Australia. However, it is clear that these two States have shown greater relative movement of women into the Forces and Industry than any other State in the period since war started with Japan.

5. Defence Forces: The numbers of persons enlisted in the defence forces since the commencement of war are summarized from official records in the following statement. The gross enlistments are shown in the first column while the second column represents the net number taken into defence forces and not discharged. It includes deaths, missing, prisoners of war and wounded. This total is the significant figure for manpower purposes and has been used in the preceding tables. It shows the net extent to which the defence forces have drawn men and women from civil life. Actually it may be a little understated, as some of the persons included as discharges are probably incapacitated, and not fit to resume civil occupations.

TOTAL DEFENCE FORCES - AUSTRALIA

Enlisted from commencement of War to 30th June, 1943.
(Full-time continuous duty)

Services	Gross Enlistments	Net Enlistments
<u>MALES</u>		
Military - A.I.F.(a) ..	394,352	349,036
Militia (including Garrison)(a) ..	263,093	168,466
V.D.C. ..	4,590	3,252
Air - R.A.A.F. ..	150,188	133,813
Naval - R.A.N. and R.A.N.A.S. ..	29,941	27,105
<u>TOTAL MALES:</u>	842,164	681,672
<u>FEMALES</u>		
Military - Nurses, A.I.F. (a) ..	2,699	2,558
Nurses, Militia (a) ..	1,471	956
A.A.M.W.S. - A.I.F.(a) ..	2,152	2,081
A.A.M.W.S. - Militia (a) ..	3,139	2,857
A.W.A.S. ..	18,962	18,210
Air - W.A.A.A.F. ..	19,224	16,243
R.A.A.F. Nursing Service ..	370(b)	370
Naval - W.R.A.N.S. and R.A.N.N.S. ..	1,432	1,432
<u>TOTAL FEMALES:</u>	49,449	44,707

(a) These figures allow for transfer from Militia to A.I.F. units.

(b) Approximate, subject to revision.

The largest increase during June in the net figures for males occurred in the R.A.A.F. (3,000). The A.I.F. total increased by 5,500, but this was apparently chiefly due to transfers from the Militia, as the total of the A.I.F. and Militia together declined by 500 compared with May. The Navy was increased by 500. Amongst females, the most important change was an increase of 900 in the net number of A.W.A.S., while the A.A.M.W.S. and the Naval Women's Services increased by 240 and 150 respectively. The only other significant change during the month was an increase of 170 in the W.A.A.A.F.

The total numbers enlisted in all services from each State were as follows:-

NET ENLISTMENTS TO 30TH JUNE, 1943.

State	M a l e s		F e m a l e s	
	Number	Per 1,000 Male Population at 30/6/39	Number	Per 1,000 Female Population at 30/6/39
New South Wales (a) ..	257,097	4066 184.9	15,221	14 11.9
Victoria ..	182,889	3230 196.9	11,382	8 12.0
Queensland ..	94,497	177.7	6,976	6 14.4
South Australia ..	60,996	1406 204.8	3,507	3 11.8
Western Australia ..	63,880	261.1	5,248	2 23.8
Tasmania ..	21,493	178.5	1,373	2 11.8
<u>AUSTRALIA: (b)</u>	681,672	193.7	44,707	13.0

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

The net enlistments shown above have been given for States of enlistment as far as possible. Military figures, however, are recorded in Military Districts, which although practically identical with States, differ appreciably in two cases, viz., the South Western border district and the Broken Hill district of New South Wales are included with 3rd (Victoria) and 4th (South Australia) Military Districts respectively. In the above table, a proportion of the Victorian and South Australian enlistments, based on the total population in the areas in question, has been transferred to New South Wales.

The outstanding feature of the rates at the end of June, as in earlier months, was the relatively high enlistments in Western Australia, both for males and females. Amongst males, South Australia and Victoria came next, while the other three states supplied relatively fewer enlistments. Female recruits were relatively twice as numerous in Western Australia as in the other States, but there was little difference in the enlistments from the five remaining States.

Males in the Forces are now equivalent to one out of every two men aged from 18 to 40, and females to one out of every twenty-nine women aged 18 to 40. In Western Australia, the males in the Forces are approaching three out of every four men between 18 and 40 years.

S. R. CARVER

Acting Commonwealth Statistician.